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My Daughter Jeannette.

You are my darling little daughter,
And the angel of my home—
(Jeannette, stop playing with the water,
And at once put down that comb.)

Your hair is dark and curly,
Your eyes are large and blue—
(Now just get cross and surly,
And I'll attend to you!)

Your teeth are white, your lips are red,
Your form like that of fairy,
(Your howling just splits my poor head,
Go play in the front area!)

Your face so sweet—your smile so glad—
So dear thou art to me—
(Jeannette! If you will make me mad
You'll suffer—wait and see!)

Our love cemented to 'yond the tomb,
Thou charming little fay—
(Now, Gretchen, take her to her room,
She's punished for the day!)

JOE DAYTON'S MODEL.

"Mark, you will never find a model to illustrate your idea. There's no woman in America with a face beautiful enough to carry out your design."

"Joe, I've found her."

"Where is she?"

Joe Dayton knocked over the cigar-stand, and stood up before Mark Hatfield.

"She may be in the next room, for aught I know. I expect her every moment, and I am sure I don't want to frighten her away."

"Where did you find her?"

"In B—— square, No. 12."

"Why, that is Cliffton's!"

"Precisely!"

"You don't mean Isabel Cliffton? She is as ugly as a squaw."

"No, I don't mean Bel Cliffton. Joe, keep still, I hear the door opening."

He arose quickly and looked with almost womanish vanity into the glass, giving his long, wavy hair a backward toss, and then ran out.

Ah, Miss Cliffton! You are very punctual. Please walk this way. This is my studio, where you are to spend many tedious hours." He held the door wide open and she entered.

She was a tall, finely-dressed girl, without a tinge of color in her face, save in the curved lips, and with ripples of black hair sweeping back in graceful *bandeaux* from the queenly forehead. But there was all the artist desired—great, soulful eyes and an exquisite regularity and perfection of features.

"My friend and brother-artist, Mr. Dayton, Miss Cliffton."

She turned and scrutinized him with her clear eyes, and bowed quietly.

"When am I to begin my work?"

"At once, if you are ready," he said, with his impatience showing itself plainly in the feverish flush on his cheek and the brilliancy in his eyes.

She went forward with that same quiet air, and sat back in the arm-chair which Mr. Dayton arranged for her, and patiently, without a sign of weariness, submitted to the artist's arrangement of the graceful folds of the curtain and the turning of her splendid head to enable him to trace its exquisite outline.

Once when he put his hand beneath her chin, there came a grieved expression about the fine mouth, and, strange to say, Joe Dayton, who had delicately stepped into the deep recess of the window, and yet, man-fashion, was watching her all the while, gave an ottoman a furious kick, and frowned like a brigand.

Then an idea struck him, and he picked up one of Mark's pencils from the floor, and went on sketching, for an hour or more, until the lovely model went out with a regal sweep of her plain black dress.

"Where on earth did you find her?" said Joe.

"I told you—at Cliffton's."

"And I suppose you are in love with her?"

"My dear boy, she has not a dime to bless herself, or why should she come here? She is a sort of nursery governess to her cousins, the young Cliffctons. I'm not a marrying man. If I was, I should make advance to some one like the fair Isabel who has dollars enough to hide any little imperfections of feature she may have."

"H'm! I suppose you will be around there to-night."

"Without fail."

The home of the Cliffctons was quite up town, and was a wonder of elegance and taste, for Mamma Cliffton, in spite of many rumors of limited means, which might or might not be true, managed to keep up an astonishing display, and consequently there was a crowd of pleasure-seekers ever ready to respond to even the shadow of an invitation. There were very few present on this evening, but Isabel, the oldest, and by enemies maliciously styled the prop of the failing house, was in excellent humor, and came forward and with good grace greeted the artist friends without distinction, although one numbered his wealth by thousands and the other by pennies. Mamma Cliffton was radiant. There was a big, bronzed-faced old fellow, with a heavy tread and a voice of small thunder, who was towed along by this good lady, like a man-of-war by a wheezy puffing tug-boat, and who looked quite as uncomfortable as his conductress did happy.

"Mr. Dayton, my brother, Captain Cliffton; Mr. Hatfield, Captain Cliffton. These are our promising artist friends of whom we have spoken."

"Yes," growled the old fellow, "I remember. Are you making your fortune?"

"Mr. Dayton's fortune is already made, and I expect my own will be founded when I complete the work I have now in hand," said Mark.

"Ah!"

"Yes, sir. And we have a member of your family to thank. He found his model here," said Joe.

"Here?" thundered the captain.

"Here?" cried Mr. Cliffton.

"Yes, here," went on the incurable Joe, without a glance at Mark's imploring face. "Your niece, I suppose, Mrs. Cliffton. She is Mr. Hatfield's model."

"What, not my niece Honoria, sister? That is strange."

But Mrs. Cliffton, with that skillful hand of hers, quietly varnished the matter over, and whispered to Joe:

"Pray don't mind him. He is a strange creature, but, for all that, an angel. He is immensely rich, and poor Bel is his heiress."

"Poor Bel!" thought Joe, and then he looked back at his discomfited friend from whom the blustering captain was pumping every drop of information he required.

Mark Hatfield went home that night, honestly believing himself a ruined man, and that his model would never again make her appearance, but at the appointed hour on the following day she swept in. She took her seat in the chair, as usual, and sat back without a murmur, and Joe Dayton peeped through the curtain until the sitting was over. Then he came out, and, with almost unpardonable boldness, begged leave to see her to a stage.

She accepted the kindness, as she did everything, with perfect composure, and they walked away.

"It is tedious work for you, is it not?" he asked, when they were in the street.

"I do not like it."

"Why do you accept his offer?"

"Because I am poor," she answered, frankly.

He was treading on delicate ground, so he called her attention to a handsome carriage whirling up the street, and asked her if she liked driving.

"Very much. But I haven't enjoyed the luxury of a drive for a long time."

"To-morrow I shall be at your door with my carriage. Will you drive with me?"

She looked down at the plain black dress and shawl, and then looked up to him with a shadow on her brave face.

"If you will not be ashamed of me."

"Miss Cliffton, you are hasty in your judgment."

"I am not sure that I can with propriety accept your invitation."

"I shall come," he said, smiling, and she rode up town in the close stage with a wondrous happiness in her beautiful eyes."

He did call, and she came down, on the arm of the sun-bronzed captain, who placed her in the light buggy, saying:

"I hope you will enjoy your afternoon ride. There's a regular nor'-easter brewing and I am going to just sit and enjoy it."

He pointed backward and laughed, and Joe caught a glimpse of Mamma Clifton and Isabel looking wrathfully from the parlor window, and then they rode away in the bright sunlight as happy a pair as ever lived.

This was the first ride, but it was not the last. Never alone did she walk from the studio, for Joe was always there to escort her, and, as of course you will naturally infer, he asked her in good time to be his wife.

Even though she had held, since her father's death, the position of governess and nurse to her little cousins for her board and an occasional present, and been treated in every respect as a menial, yet in her happiness she went to her aunt and cousin and told them of her engagement.

They had been in excellent humor all the afternoon, and when Honoria had completed her story, she looked blushingly up for their approval. Isabel was white as death with suppressed rage, but the anger of her mother knew no bounds, and springing to her feet she pointed to the open door and cried, in a voice thick with passion:

"Do you see that door, you ungrateful wretch? Leave this room, gather up your effects and leave this house at once. You are an artful hussy! You have tried your best to alienate the affections of your uncle from Isabel whom he adores, and now you have caught Joe Dayton. Not that I care for the act itself, but the miserable spirit you show. Go into the street. I never want to see your face again!"

Honoria stood up, nervously working her trembling hands, one over the other, wondering where in her extremity she was to go, for in all the great city she knew no one of whom she might ask so much as a night's lodging.

"You need not hesitate," said her aunt.

"No, Honoria, you need not hesitate," said her uncle, stepping from the library. "Get your hat and leave this house at once."

"You hear what your uncle says," said Mrs. Cliffton, in triumph.

"And don't you dare, Honoria Cliffton, to again step your foot over the threshold. I've got rooms at the Fifth Avenue, and I rather think I can find money enough to find you a suite there, too. I've been waiting for an outbreak of some kind that I might take you away. As for you, sister Cliffton, I'm afraid you'll have to find another purse, and your daughter Isabel another rich uncle, for I can assure you that you will never get a dollar from me, or another hour's drudgery from this poor wronged child. Honoria, dear, get your hat."

In a luxurious carriage the young girl was borne away to a sumptuous abode in the hotel, and henceforward her life was an easy one. She went steadily to the studio, where she met her betrothed, until the picture was completed, and then resolved to be her husband's model alone. She was married before the year ended, and proud, happy Captain Cliffton gave the bride away, and with her a brown stone palace, which made his grasping sister and her daughter turn green with envy.

As for Mark Hatfield, his picture was a success, and eventually he made a fortune and wedded for love.

The Great Bamboo of Japan.

In a paper recently read before the Horticultural Society of Victoria, Mr. F. C. Christy, describing a specimen of the Japanese gigantic bamboo, now growing in the society's gardens in Melbourne, says: "It is cultivated in groves on the hillside or valley, in deep volcanic chocolate soil—not in wet situations, but where there is a moderate amount of moisture. In early spring the bamboo throws up large offsets, or suckers, around the parent plant; these are about 3 inches or 4 inches in diameter, and are removed when about 12 inches above the ground, leaving three or four to mature, which apparently mature during the summer, or in about six months, and attain a height in one summer of from 40 feet to 80 feet, according to soil and situation. The groves consist of several hundred bamboos, planted about 12 feet apart, kept free from weeds and undergrowth of every kind. The bamboos produce dense shade; a bamboo grove is one of the coolest retreats in summer; the shade and shelter produced contribute in a great measure to their luxuriance. This bamboo rarely seeds, and the few seeds produced are said to be most difficult to germinate; the propagation is by the removal of one-year-old matured stems with roots; the young offset taken in spring invariably withers and dies. The young offsets removed to strengthen the growth of those required for commerce when matured are edible; sliced and boiled they are tender and crisp and of a very delicate flavor, and are served at table as an ordinary vegetable; the offsets at the same tender age (when about 6 inches or 12 inches through the ground) are also sliced and preserved with ginger, and form the commercial preserve 'chow-chow.' When the bamboos are matured, they are cut near to the ground, and used for scaffold poles, fences, guttering for houses, down pipes, underground drains, garden seats, ladders, and a thousand other purposes. This bamboo will grow on Australian mountain sides, and in any valleys where ordinary shelter and rich, deep soil can be procured, and will stand fourteen degrees of frost." This plant appears to be well adapted for cultivation in the United States.

Chinamen Buying Wives.

A Chinaman, when anxious to have a wife of his own nation, sends a letter to an agent in Hong Kong. A reporter has one of these epistles, but it is practically impossible to translate it into English. The following, however, is a condensed translation: "I want a wife. She must be a maiden under 20 years of age, and must not have left her father's house. She must also have never read a book, and her eyelashes must be half an inch in length. Her teeth must be as sparkling as the pearls of Ceylon. Her breath must be like unto the scents of the magnificent odorous groves of Java, and her attire must be from the silken weavers of Ka-Li-Ching, which are on the banks of the greatest river in the world—the ever flowing Yang-tse-Kiang." The price of a Chinese woman, delivered in Sidney, is £38; but two Chinese women only cost £52. Therefore, the heathen Chinese import the women in couples. The importer never sees his women before they arrive, and then he generally selects the best looking one. The other is shown round to a number of well-to-do Chinese, and and after they have inspected her she is submitted to what may be called public auction. The writer happened to be present at one of these sales. A young girl, aged about 19, was offered, and after some spirited biddings she was purchased by a wealthy Chinese storekeeper, whose place of business is in one of the leading towns of New South Wales, for £120. The melancholy aspect of the celestial girl as she went away in company with the man who purchased her was deplorable to the last degree.—*North China Herald.*

An Arab's Trick.

The Bedouin Arabs are noted for their sharp thefts practiced upon one another as well as on travelers. A writer in *Chambers's Journal* tells of an Arab expedient that would do credit to a trained detective:

An Englishman traveling in the East, not being quite satisfied with the appearance of the mare he rode, asked his Arab servant if he was sure she got her allowance.

"Oh, yes," he replied, "my countrymen often steal from one another and rob their friends' horses; but I can always find it out if your mare has been cheated. I put seven or eight pebbles in with the barley, counting the number exactly. The mare never eats the pebbles, and if any one steals from the barley, he is sure to take two or three pebbles with it. If I find the pebbles short in the morning, I have hard words, and they cannot tell how I know, and so they give up cheating her."

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

The autumn ribbons are very wide.

Watered ribbons are novel and quite showy.

Plush ribbons come in ombre shades, one side is satin.

Among fall novelties in wraps are broad chenille scarfs, which, as the season advances, are intended to be lined with silk and wadded.

Linen tucked satin merveilleux has been brought out at a lower figure than the all-silk material can be bought, and it is said to be very durable and less liable to crinkle than the real fabric.

The fashionable width for bonnet ribbons is to be three or four inches, neither the very wide nor the very narrow ribbons of the summer having proved successful.

Ribbons with shaded watered stripes bordered by contrasting color, with shaded plush centers and satin borders, and with spots of plush in many colors dotted upon a Surah surface, have been imported for the autumn.

Very small felt bonnets are shown for the fall, but the milliners mean to cover them with plush until their smoothness is barely visible. The newest felt hats have a long nap which may be either smooth or rough as the wearer pleases.

An elegant walking costume imported for fall wear has the skirt cut short. It is made of rich satin merveilleux of a port wine hue. The draped overdress is striped Surah of a blue and clouded gray shaded to black. The garniture is moire of corresponding color.

Skirts, though still clinging, appear more voluminous because of the numerous draperies added to them in the way of scarfs, tornures, shirred tunics and paniers, which are now added to all modern costumes. Paniers are at present generally applied to the edge of the cuirass bodice, instead of being set underneath them as formerly.

Capes, or rather deep collars, made of the material of the dress, lined with silk or flannel, or both, are formed simply of a straight bit of the material shirred in at the neck, about an inch being left above the shirring to form a close fraise around the throat, while the front below falls half way to the waist. Lined with fur and with a muff to match, these little pelerines will form the earliest additions to winter costumes.

Hawaiian Flower Girls.

The Hawaiians are passionately fond of flowers. Bevies of happy, rollicking native girls climb the sides of the mountains or explore the picturesque gorges in search of the choicest specimens, and having gathered enough to supply the market for the day, they dash down to Honolulu, riding horseback, man-fashion, at a terrific gait. They are sure to bedeck themselves first with "leis," or wreaths of flowers, which encircle their foreheads and hang suspended from their necks like so many necklaces glittering in the golden sunlight. Suspended from their neck, also, and flowing down their backs, are great streamers of "maile" wreaths, plucked from a deliciously fragrant and perpetually green exotic, without the aid of which no Hawaiian belle is robed in the height of fashion. Arrived in Honolulu, the flower girls select some shaded nook or corner along the public streets, and sitting by the half-dozen or more, dexterously assort the various flowers, and string them up until the leis is completed. As soon as the girls get fairly at work they make leis with surprising rapidity, and spread them out fantastically so as to attract the greatest attention, and invite belles and beaus to purchase. The flower girls invite the Hawaiian public to patronize them by singing songs, the burden of which is love, not in its most Platonic form, and their love-chants are usually successful in drawing custom. At the time that the famous French Henri Rochefort, passed through the Hawaiian capital, he was, while walking along, literally covered with leis and maile wreaths by a charming native beauty of sweet sixteen.

Taking Care of Harness.

A harness that has been on a horse's back several hours in hot or rainy weather becomes wet; if not properly cleaned, the damage to the leather is irreparable. If, after being taken from the horse in this condition, it is hung up in a careless manner, traces and reins twisted into knots, and the saddle and bridle hung askew, the leather when dried retains the shape given it when wet and when forced into its original form damage is done the stitching and the leather. The first point to be observed is to keep the leather soft and pliable. This can be done only by keeping it well charged with oil and grease; water is a destroyer of these, but mud and the saline moisture from the animal are even more destructive. Mud, in drying, absorbs the grease and opens the pores of the leather, making it a prey to water, while the salty character of the perspiration from the animal injures the leather, stitching and mountings. It therefore follows that, to preserve a harness, the straps should be oiled and washed whenever it has been moistened by sweat or soiled by mud. If a harness is thoroughly cleaned twice a year, and when unduly exposed treated as we have recommended, the leather will retain its softness and strength for many years.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Several years ago bronze remains were dug up in the island of Funen, Denmark, but no one knew what had been their use. Lately Dr. H. Peterson was fortunate enough to find under the earth in Jutland what he considers to be a state carriage of the fourth or fifth century. It has ornamental wood-work. On the wheels were bronzes just the same as the ones discovered in Funen.

Experimental measurements of the temperature of the body have led M. E Villari to the conclusion that the lowest temperature in man, ensuing after a period of rest, is 98 4 degrees; that the temperature increases, under the influence of a positive ascending effort, to 100 6 degrees, under the influence of a descent to 100.3 degrees; that it increases rather by any exertion, but more after an ascending than after a descending one; and that the chemical actions of the organism are augmented after every movement.

The attempts to explain the tails of comets have been various. A new effort to solve the problem has been made by M. Picart, as follows: The sun, the stars, nebulæ and comets are composed not only of ponderable matter in the gaseous state, but of imponderable matter—the "luminous ether"—revealed, in the case of the sun, by the zodiacal light, and in that of nebulæ, by their irregular forms contrary to gravitation. A comet far from the sun, appears in spheroidal form, due to gravitation of its ponderable matter—its luminous ether being then invisible because of its distance and feeble light. But on nearing the sun, repulsion being a characteristic property of luminous ether, the ether of the sun repels that of the comet, and thus forms the tail. The form and direction of the tail are thus quite independent of gravitation; and the comet's enormous velocity ceases to be a difficulty, as it is in theories which suppose the matter of the tail to be ponderable. This explanation may account for the comets' tails, but the mystery of the luminous ether remains.

How were the Alps formed? Different scientists have answered this question in different ways. Sir Roderick Murchison argues that the mountains were formed by upheaval and subsequent fracture. Others contend that Switzerland was once covered by water, and that this water, operating through long ages, has fashioned the mountains and hills, valleys and ravines. Professor Tyndall concludes that water, ice and wearing away have, to use his own words, sculptured the Alps into their present form; and he says, "That such is their genesis and history, is as certain as that erosion produced the Chines in the Isle of Wight. The erosion theory ascribes the formation of Alpine valleys to the agencies here referred to. It invokes nothing, but is performed still there, though it may be in diminished strength; and if they are true causes, the lartificers by which its work is granted sufficient time, it is demonstrable that they are competent to produce the effects ascribed to them."

A Kissing Spring.

A trusted correspondent of the Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* at Witherspoon writes: We are cordially informed that fifteen miles north-east of here, on Greasy Creek, one of the greatest and most miraculous springs has recently been discovered on record. We have not been to see them, but our informant, a good citizen and a Baptist preacher of celebrity, tells us what he saw. Parson John R. Yeates was at the spring last week, and he says the spring flows from a mountain about 400 feet high, comes out of the ground about 100 feet from the top of the mountain, on the north side, and flows at the rate of about forty gallons per minute, and it is the color of apple cider and tastes just like apple brandy, and has the same effect. Those under the influence of the water are perfectly ecstatic and hugging and loving everything they meet. He says: "I never saw the like—children and boys and girls hugging and kissing every one they meet. Old men and old women, young men and young ladies embracing each other by hugging and kissing. I met an old white-headed man and woman—I suppose about eighty years old—and they were hopping and skipping like lambs. I saw hundreds lying around the spring so drunk that they could not stand up, and they were lying and laughing and trying to slap their hands." The people call them the "millennium springs."

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The purest water runs from the hardest rock.

Life is but sighs, and when they cease 'tis over.

Hope is like the sun which, as we journey toward it, casts the shadow of our burden behind us.

One of the mistakes in the conduct of human life is to suppose that other men's opinions are to make us happy.

We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done.

Knowledge dwells in heads replete with thoughts of other men; wisdom, in minds attentive to their own.

Never swerve in your conduct from your honest convictions. Decide, because you see reasons for decision; and then act because you have decided. Let your actions follow the guidance of your judgment, and if between them both you go down the Falls of Niagara, go! It is the only course worthy of a man.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Fifty three millions of forest trees have been planted in Nebraska.

The annual raisin production of California amounts to about 62,000 boxes.

Two hundred millions cucumbers are produced in New York State annually for pickling purpose.

The depreciation in the value of land is having a bad effect on the fortunes of some of the English clergy.

Another sale of a runaway wife is reported, this time in Indiana, the price being $5. A high price to pay for worthless material.

A Chicago swindler got 15 each from numerous dupes by advertising for young men to fill civil service positions, and collecting fees for "forwarding their applications to Washington.

The old prejudice against growing plants in living rooms as unhealthy is rapidly giving place to more sensible ideas. Lindley, the English botanist, long ago pointed out the absurdity of this notion; and an Italian investigator has found, it is said, that the oderous plants are of especial value in purifying vitiated air.

King Kalakaua does not particularly admire the Parisians. His exceeding frankness to the Minister of Foreign Affairs must have astonished that official. "I am," he said, "delighted with Paris. It is a city of splendid palaces. But when you have such public buildings, why do you not try and have finer men to put in them? The beauty of your palaces jars with the plainness of their inhabitants.

Gennaro Talzano is a brigand who has been a terror to all the residents of a district in Southern Italy. He was recently captured and taken to Naples where, while in prison, he was found to be tattooed in a a remarkable manner. On his breast was a large picture of himself in a commanding attitude, with pistols in his hands and the corpses of several gendarms lying around him. The background was the sea; to the right was a small village with trees and gardens, and in place of a frame, a chain tattooed in green surrounded the whole.

A Humorist Goes Trout Fishing.

Now the day after the events recorded in the preceding chapter, Robert Gardner drove out with a bamboo rod and Captain Herbert, and when they returned, the man from Boston astonished the other Robert with a basket full of trouts. The Jester wept.

"Take me, too," he said.

The next day Gardner took him out, and they caught some more trouts. And when it was evening they hied them home, and the loud talking of the Jester could be heard clear out to the mountains.

"There is no place on the continent," he said, "that will compare with Saint Andrews for trouts, nor is there any man who can take them as I do."

"How many did you catch?" asked her little serene highness.

And the Jester stood up in the presence of the court and laid his hand upon his heart and said with solemn enthusiasm:

"Six. Six large ones. The biggest of the seven will turn the scale at four pounds. Two I took with flies, five with worms, and the big six-pounder I saw down by the big red rock, and I plunged in, run him down and kicked him to death. Then I had two big ones, bigger than any I have here, clear out of the water, and they got away. After I caught about a dozen on the east side of the lake, I went over to the dead tree by our old camp, and the first cast I made hooked a pine log as big as a trout. You never saw anything so gamy. Had to let it go. Then just before we came away I cast for a big fellow, and I got him. He stood straight up in the water and fought for the belt. He broke my casting line, got away with the hook, stuck his head out of the water and swore at me, and sassed Gardner, and threw stones at us, and said he could swim away with any man that ever tangled a trout line around a fir tree, and at last swam out to the island, climbed up on a big gray rock, and worked the hook out of his jaw, looked at it, snorted at it, and held it off at arm's length with his fin and said if he couldn't gnaw a better fly than that out of a yellow blanket, in the dark, he'd never help another man to an afternoon's sport. Then he called a dozen younger trout around him and showed them the fly. 'There,' he said, 'I don't know what this is; I reckon those fellows on the bank used it for a fly, but if you ever happen to see anything like this on the water, pull the man at the other end of the line into the lake and drown him.' Saying which he stuck the hook into a log and went below, and I just gathered up my twenty-two trouts and came home. That's the kind of a lone fisherman I am."

"There is nothing," Gardner remarked, "that will so thoroughly initiate a man into a full and active membership of the order of trout liars, as the simple fact of his catching half a dozen trout himself. He has then the grip, password, sign, countersign, parole, regalia and a full set of third degree jewelry, and is entitled to a front seat in the water haul.

It is very remarkable, indeed. It is a question that the student of moral economy may ponder over a very long time without arriving at any very definite conclusion; why the best of men cannot tell the truth about fish. And if they can, why do they not?—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

September, and still the Summer heat continues.

Mr. Wm. L. Freeman's letter published in this issue is unusually interesting.

JOSEPHUS COMMANDERY, Knights of Galilee, give their first indoor entertainment Sept. 26, at King's Hall, 10th above R. street, N. W.

We welcome the *Citizen* of Austin, Texas and the *Star* of Denver, Colorada, both of them journals published and edited by colored men.

We are glad to hear from Mr Williams and sincerely trust that the rumors which have been widely circulated with regard to him are without foundation. We say this on personal, as well as general, grounds.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the rules and regulations and schedule of premiums of the third annual Fair of the N. C. Association of Raleigh, N. C., from October 31 to November 5th. We trust the Fair will prove a success.

THERE'S HOPE for the *Republican*. It advocates the rights of colored men to the enjoyment of the agricultural land scrip of Tennessee. Now let it denounce proscription in restaurants and ice cream saloons in this city. Charity *begins* at home.

We have just received a letter from Hon. George W. Williams dated Columbus, Ohio, writes:

"I have been so busy on my history that I scarcely know what is going on in the world. I was in New York nine weeks using the libraries. I am entirely absorbed at the present, but hope to get a breathing spell in the future."

It is rumored that Dr. Brown, of Washington, D. C., and Dr. O. M. Atwood, late principal of the Quincy, Ill., schools, will shortly open a drug store in this city in connection with their profession. A colored drug store would prove a lucrative investment. So would a coffin store or undertaker's outfit kept by colored men.—*Gate City Press.*

We do not suppose it was intended, but there is considerable sarcasm in the closing paragraph of the above extract.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Leader* says the colored teachers of Central Ohio, at a convention recently held at Springfield, Ohio, withal did very unanimously adopt resolutions declaring "that separate schools for colored children were not in accordance with the principles of our Government, and not in accordance with the spirit of the age." Fully aware of the lopsidedness of this resolution they made haste to tack on a little proviso that "We shall do all in our power to obliterate the color line in the schools of Ohio, both as regards teachers and pupils."

PERSONAL.

The name of F. J. R. Jones is being pressed by the colored people of Philadelphia for City Commissioner.

J. Dallas Bowser of the *Gate City Press*, Kansas City, Mo., has been appointed route agent in the railway mail service.

Rev. William Gray, of Kentucky, who has been preaching at the Inwood Camp-meeting, has brought suit against the Cincinnati Southern railroad, for refusing to allow his wife and child to ride home to Kentucky in the ladies' car. Fifty thousand dollars is the damage asked.

Pleas Harper, a colored farmer living near Glade, Ga., recently bought 2 100 acres of land lying on Broad river, for $32,000. This is the largest land purchase ever made by a colored man in Georgia. Mr. H. is now worth $15,000 and doesn't owe a cent. He can pay $10,000 cash on his newly purchased property. He has been paying an annual rent of $1,500, and been making from 100 to 150 bales of cotton on rented land, besides growing enough else to run his place.

There is a colored gentleman in Jackson county, near Wadley, Ga., Mr. Isham Cheatham, who can read the Bible and hymn book fluently and well, but who cannot spell the simplest word "by heart," nor can he read any other book or news. He has never been taught by any man anything, never went to school a day in his life, nor never took any kind of a lesson in any book. He says that he had been accustomed in days past to pray to God that He should teach him to read His Word in order that he might learn His will and do it, and that his ability to read the Bible is the answer to his prayer. His former master used to call him into the "big house" where a large number of intelligent whites would be assembled and make him read from the Bible to them; after this they would give him simple and easy words to spell, and try him in other books, but while learned in the Bible, they would find him as ignorant as a new born babe in all other respects. This man is no myth but is now living in the flesh and is a successful and well to-do farmer.—*Echo*

Ever since the School Board recommended that Howard W. Augusta, colored, be admitted to the Norristown High School, there has been a free expression of opinion in the matter, and the result of his admission was publicly discussed and patiently awaited. The public schools opened yesterday, and Howard W. Augusta was one of the pupils, and the only one descending from the colored race. He was given a seat in front of and to the rear of white pupils and was assigned to a place in the class beside white scholars. His reception was not attended by any opposition, as was anticipated, but on the contrary, seemed hearty, nothing occurring beyond the usual formalities observed when a pupil of the predominant complexion is admitted. The colored scholar behaved himself in a manner agreeable to his white companions all through the day. Howard W. Augusta is a son of John Augusta, a Norristown barber; a nephew of Dr. Augusta, the first colored physician to graduate in the United States (and at present a professor at the colored medical college at Washington) and graduated at the colored school taught by W. H. Bean.—*Norristown.*

The *Boston Traveller* gives this description of a Haytian Princess: "The lady was the Princess Soulouque, daughter of the Emperor Soulouque who was driven from the throne years ago and died in exile in Jamaica. Her face was a dead jet black, but the features were softly moulded, and, with a fine set of laughing teeth, made her appearance prepossessing. She wore a jaunty white turban hat with an immense cardinal red feather flooting away behind like a ship's pennon. Her riding dress was of sky blue, very long and trailing in the dust. Around her waist was a broad gold sash, and in her bosom she wore a sapphire broach almost as large as a saucer. She was mounted on a Venezuelan horse about sixteen hands high, which was made a present to her father by the President of Venezuelan. The horse was as remarkable as the woman on his back. He was a clear cream color all over the body, with long snow white mone and tail, the most admirable shape. The lady's riding whip had a gold handle, studded with precious stones, and the bridle chain was of solid silver. She wore yellow leather gloves, with gauntlets extending as far as the elbow. Her voice had a tendeney to falsetto and its tones were peculiarly entertaining to hear. The Princess, but no longer a Princess by the laws of the land, was educated in Europe and spoke four languages."

FAMILIAR TALKS ON SCIENCE.

Rev. G. Frederick Wright.

NO. XXVII.

PHOSPHORUS.

Phosphorus affords further illustration that the value of a substance is not always proportionate to its abundance.

This element, like nitrogen, has special significance from its relations to vegetable and animal life—being absolutely necessary to the existence of all plants and animals. In nature it is never found in a free state, but only in combination with some of the more stable elements, like lime or chlorine.

Phosphorus is an important element in the nerves and brain of animals, and seems to be the material substance with which thought is most closely connected—increased use of the mind producing a proportionate increase in the amount of phosphoric acid passing through the secretory organs of the body. Of course phosphorus is not *created* in the animal system, but is *derived* from the food with which the animal is supplied. If, therefore, one's occupation make extraordinary demands upon the brain (the organ of the mind) there will be corresponding call for food containing digestible compounds of phosporus. The food required by the student is naturally somewhat different from that of the person whose labor is chiefly of the muscles. What that difference should be is a question pertaining to physiology.

Phosphorus may be economically derived from bones, which contain a large proportion of this element chemically combined with oxygen and lime (phosphate of lime). The animals to whom the bones belonged derived it in their turn from plants, and the plants from the earth. It exists, however, in the soil in such diffused form that plants in their natural situations are extremely liable to a phosphorus famine. Indeed their very growth creates a scarcity of this element; for, since plants have no power of locomotion, they are limited to what is within reach of their rootlets, and hence in time exhaust the available phosphorus of the soil on which they grow. This is the reason why agriculturists have to resort so soon to artificial fertilizers. Especially is the farmer compelled to restore to the soil the phosphorus which he has taken away in the corn or cotton or barley or wheat which has been sold. It is only a trifling amount of phosphoric acid which the plant demands, but that little is all important; without it there may be a rank growth of the stalk and leaves, but the kernel will not form and the ear will not ripen.

The points to which one needs to direct attention in purchasing and using phosphates as fertilizers are, first, to see that he really gets a phosphate, second, that it is in a soluble form, and third, that he uses it judiciously in proper combination with the other needed fertilizing elements. Phosphates alone are of no avail. The plant must have access also to nitric acid or ammonia which, as we have seen, are furnished by decomposing animal and vegetcble substances. Phosphates cannot take the place of ordinary manures, but are merely supplementary to them, and if applied in too large quantities are wasted. Because a little is good it does not follow that more is better

In a very diffused form phosphoric acid is found in nearly all native rocks and in the soil derived from them. Slowly this filters down to the valleys, so that frequently in new regions extraordinary harvests of grain are obtained without artificial fertilization. This can continue, however, only while the accumulated supply is unexhausted. To maintain the fertility of the soil in older settled regions farmers are compelled to draw upon the reserve stores of phosphate found in other parts of the world. Such accumulations have been preserved in the deposits of guano in the islands of the Pacific. Wherever bones are found there is also a concentrated supply of this important element. The bones of Buffaloes have in large quantities been gathered on the western plains, and shipped to England to increase the harvests of wheat and re-enter there the circuit of life. For the sake of this element the bones of every waste heap become of value. Nature demands that we return to the soil what we have taken from it.

Extensive accumulations of the phosphate of lime exist a few feet below the soil in many places along the coast of South Carolina, and from there is shipped in large quantities to all the civilized world. The remaining source from which the phosphorus of commerce comes is found in the quarries of "apatite" a phosphate rock occurring to a limited extent in various parts of the world.

Phosphorus is remarkable for the low temperature at which it takes fire, and for the different forms it assumes when subjected in an atmosphere free from oxygen to high degrees of heat. It ignites at a temperature below that of boiling water, hence its value in friction matches. The heat evolved by friction in scratching a match being above that required to kindle phosphorus sets it afire, and from that the flame communicates itself to the dry wood of the match stick.

When phosphorus is subjected to a high temperature (240 degrees Centigrade), the access of oxygen to it being prevented meanwhile, it suddenly changes into a red powder which is at once much heavier than the ordinary form, much less easily ignited, and is devoid of its peculiar odor; but upon raising the temperature twenty degrees more, the substance returns to its original condition. Similar unaccountable changes of form occur in sulphur, a fact which has done much to keep alive, even among chemists of high repute, a lingering belief that the chemical elements are but diverse (allotropic) forms of one and the same substance. The dreams of the alchemists have not been wholly dissipated by the advance of modern science.

(*To be continued*).

FROM COLORADO.

A Good Showing.

Dear ADVOCATE:

Mr. Editor.—Having the pleasure of perusing a copy of your intresting paper, dated July 23d, 1881, we saw a communication from your correspondent, Mr. Isaiah Mitchell, setting forth the wants and needs of the Zion Baptist Church of Denver. We are very sorry indeed that the gentleman was so wilfully misinformed.

It is true that the Rev. J. B. Field is not a college-bred theologian, but he is a man of intelligence, good language, and a thorough Biblical scholar—a man of energy and perseverance, alive to the cause of Christ and up with the progress of the times. He arrived in Denver the last week in January, 1881, for the purpose of building up the cause of the Baptist Church in this city. He found the Zion Baptist Church in a very poor condition. Its membership had dwindled down to twenty or twenty-five, with no life or spirit among them. He immediately called the church together and told them that the first thing they needed was a revival of God's spirit in their midst. A few of the members agreed to stand by and support him in the undertaking. A series of meetings was immediately commenced, and in four weeks' time the manifestation of the Spirit of God was wonderful to behold among the people. The church was crowded night after night with anxious seekers. The whole city was stirred with a mighty commotion. The spirit of revival had broken out in all the churches, even among the Catholics. Our protracted effort lasted six weeks, and in that time there had been added to the church of new members eighty-four souls. Forty-two were baptized in the pool of the First Baptist Church by the Rev. J. B. Field at one time, and they still continue to come.

In seven months the membership has increased from twenty-five to one hundred and thirty. (I would also add that the Rev. Field was ably assisted in the revival by Rev. Geo. Keep, of Brooklyn, New York; also by Rev. W. C. Frazer and wife, of Denver). He was called to the charge of Zion Baptist Church on the 17th of March for one year. He immediately set the church in working order by a thorough reorganization of its officers The old building not being large enough to accommodate the increased demand, it was thought advisable to build a new brick church suitable for the demands. A building committee was immediately appointed, also soliciting agents, and set to work. Plans and specifications from various architects were examined, and one of neat, tasty design was selected with a seating capacity of five hundred. Bids were solicited and contracts let, said building, when completed, to cost six thousand and five hundred dollars. Work was immediately commenced, and when the first foundation stone was laid we only had seventy dollars in the treasury; but to day we have nearly completed one of the finest little church edifices in the city of Denver, and the finest colored church west of the Mississippi river. And the remarkable feature of the whole is that within three months we have collected and paid out thirty-seven hundred dollars in cash. *How is that for intelligence and energy?* Now, Mr. Editor, do you think that such a great undertaking could be accomplished in so short a time, and so much good accomplished by any man or set of men without an intelligent leader of quick perception, a will to do and dare?

In all great and good undertakings you will find evil disposed persons, who will do everything they can, both by word and deed, to scatter seeds of discord in the ranks of the workers, as they did with Nehemiah when he was rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem; but the same Jehovah that guided and directed him in his great work will support and sustain us in this noble work.

Elder J. P. Field is a true Christian gentleman—one whom we honor for his many good qualities; but he is human and has his faults as well as all of us.

We thank Mr. Mitchel for his kindness in giving us a notice abroad—also for his excellent remarks at our Sunday School. We concur heartily in his recommendation to young men of education and enterprise to seek the broad fields of the West if they wish to develope their business qualifications and enterprise. The field is broad and ample, and it wants young men with an abundance of pluck and energy, who are not afraid to push themselves forward. We have several young men in our midst with fair education, but it is of very little use to them, simply because they will not put it to any practical use.

Hoping you will give us a small space in your valuable paper, we are

Yours, &c.,
W. R. CHAPMAN,
C. B. HILL,
LESLIE E. JOHNSON.

Denver, Col.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

Curplatz in Wildbad, Aug. 11, 1881.

Dear ADVOCATE:

Inasmuch as you have seen fit to lay before your numerous readers these scattering thoughts of mine from Ems—the first intimation of which was on finding the ADVOCATE of the 16th ult., upon my arrival here on the 26th, containing the latter part of said letter in which I saw the significant words "continued," and which by way of apology for obtruding my thoughts upon your readers, I have been tempted to interpret "to be continued in your next."

I arrived at Nuremberg, *en route* for this place on the evening of the 24th ult., somewhat used up by the fatigue incident to travel, and especially because of the inconvenience of three changes of cars between there and Carlsbad. We were much disappointed at not being able to see more of this quaint and exceedingly interesting old place, to which I alluded in my last. Disabled as we were, we "did" as much of the old town as circumstance admitted of. One excellent guide pointed out many objects of interest, showing us the massive walls surrounding the old City, together with its moat, 50 feet deep and 100 feet in width, its 200 or more towers, four of which are of immense dimensions, and the latter planned by the renowned Albrecte Durer, the Angelo of Germany, in the 14-15 century.

Much could be said of Nuremberg the cradle of literature; but why should I attempt to repeat what has so often been better told and by abler pens than mine? I will however add one thought before leaving old Nuremberg and that is, having in the gone by centuries given so much to Germany, in fact to the world, she has now given herself the first street railroad! Also removing some of the old viaducts built ages ago of solid masonry, but used more recently for sewers, and replacing them with the improved sewerage of a more modern pattern. There are other signs of life and vigor in this venerable old town. We are told that the great car-manufactory gives employment to 4800 men besides being the manufactory of lead pencils, millions of which are produced annually; and as is well known Nuremberg is the toy shop of the world. We leave Nuremberg not by the underground railway, though at its depot there are subterranean passages under the railroad to prevent the crossing of the same, thus insuring the safety of the travelling public. Indeed, these precautions are everywhere observed in this country for the safety of passengers and not merely large dividends by railroad companies, being a consideration which American Railroad Managers would do well to imitate) and we reach Wildbad Wirtemberg situated in the Black Forest, nearly 1500 feet above the level of the sea.

While accounts come to us that denizens of our great cities are fairly roasting, we are enjoying the pleasant mountains breezes, for as I now sit "with closed doors" (and windows too) to shut out some of said cool breezes, we can but sympathize with the much "broiled" humanity across the waters. At no time since we came here have I seen the thermometer above 80°—82° this morning it marked 65°. Wildbad is "beautiful for situation," I have not marked well her towers for unlike the venerable Nuremberg, she has none but the towering mountains by which she is surrounded, which are thickly covered forest trees—firs, birch, etc., the cutting and sawing of which into lumber is the principal industry here, although agriculture is carried on to a considerable extent and is principally conducted by the women. It is a beautiful sight to look upon the beautiful hills and verdant vales—rendered all the more verdant by irrigation: the Enz furnishing its never failing supply of limped waters for that and other purposes. These sturdy industrious people, know how to appreciate a good thing and to make the best of their opportunities, hence this little stream, the Enz now larger—at least at the present time—than Rock Creek—is utilized to the utmost extent, and is made to do valiant service to the vast numbers that inhabit its fertile banks; thus it furnishes the motive power for the numerous saw mills and other manufactories besides bearing on its faithful bosom by means of dams etc., vast quantities of logs which supply said mills I saw floating down this little stream in a raft one-fourth of a mile long.

Looking upon this comparatively insignificant stream I have thought upon the great waste of one of the most magnificant stream water powers in the United States, namely the Great Falls of the Potomac. If proper steps were taken it could be converted into a great blessing, not only to the large number of our people who are now idle, but to the entire community. I can imagine with what rapture such a water power would be hailed by these enterprising sturdy Teutons.

Is it not time that WE had fully aroused to the vast advantages that God in his providence has placed within OUR reach, and take a hand in the mighty scenes that are being enacted in this wondrous age of progress? We cannot all be scholars or professional men, but many of us may become manufacturers, mechanics, agriculturists, and follow other similar pursuits, thus laying a solid foundation for what constitutes the real greatness of a people.

This place differs much from Carlsbad both as to the character of its waters, the class of potraits etc. There we see all sorts of cripples, rich and poor, male and female, while at the former place those troubled with liver, skin and kindred complaints predominate.

The spring waters here are used mainly for bathing purposes but little is used internally, there temperature being 90° to 100° Fahrenheit or about blood heat. The government monopolizes the bathing business so that everything in that line is executed on a magnificant scale. There are five or six fine hotels, the finest of which Hotel Klumpp—our domicile—is the best here, and its gentlemanly proprietor evidently knows how to keep a hotel. Besides these there are number of lodging houses where persons of moderate means may be accommodated, (a desideratum in our country) all of which seem to be doing good business.

The drives over finely macadamized roads to the many beautiful villages, adjacent to this place are very enjoyable, However beautiful these villages, nestling among the hills and vales may appear appear to use an old poetic phrase:

"Distance lends enchantment to the view,"

for upon a near approach they are not so pleasant to the olfactries for commonly upon the ground flowers of the houses of these villagers are their stables where the horses, cows etc. are rather mixed with the human species. Owing to the density of population all possible economy of land is an absolute necesity. In a few days we leave for Switzerland and if it were not so much like intrusion upon good nature. Dear ADVOCATE, I might say more anon. All the party is well.

Yours etc.,
W. L. F.

Boston, Sept. 4, 1881.

Dear ADVOCATE:

To let you know that the G. U. O. of O. F. in New England are not asleep, or behind the rest of our brethern, we would drop you a line.

The G. U. O. of O. F. of the Eastern States will give a grand demonstration in honor of the Fifth Anniversary of Integrity Lodge. No. 1768 and of the Seventh Annual parade of the Order of New England, which will be held at Worcester on Thursday, Sept. 15, 1881. The lodges from Boston: Sumner 1354, Harvard 1542 and Bay State 514.

MIXED RACES.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Herald* issued a circular notice or handbill last Saturday calling attention to a portion of a chapter from a new book entitled "Mixed Races," and printed by the Hampton Normal School. The paper was eagerly sought on Sunday morning, followed with a continued order for the book during Monday, which the agents hope will continue for several weeks.

For Mt. Vernon Springs!

THE

WASHINGTON CADETS

will give the FIRST, LAST and ONLY

EXCURSION BY WATER

of this Season, on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, '81,

on the Splendid Excursion Steamer

"MARY WASHINGTON,"

to the above named Delightful Summer Resort. There will be dancing both going and returning The boat will leave the 7th street wharf on the morning of the 15th at 9 o'clock; leave Mt. Vernon Springs for Washington at 10 p. m. Music by Second United States Artillery Band.

THE TARGET MATCH

postponed from the late encampment will positively be shot off on this occasion, between the several Militia Companies of the District.

Meals and Refreshments on the grounds at city prices.

Dress Parade and Exhibition Drill by the Washington Cadets after the arrival of the afternoon boat.

TICKETS . . 50 CENTS.

Children under 12 years, 25 cents.

Come and stay all day!
But all right to come at night.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Lieutenant Geo. S. Conte, Chairman; C. W. Fleetwood, Manager.

Thousands of ladies to-day ow[e] their grateful remembrances of the help der[ived] from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It positively cures all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1881.

AGENTS.

Cochran, Ga. . . . Richard Townsend.
Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... { G. B. Anderson,
" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

Ten lines constitute an inch.
Business and special notices are 5 cents a line.
Advertisements see rates.

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, $1.50, if paid in advance.
Six months, $1.00.
Three months, 50 cents.
Twenty-five copies one month, $4.00
All communications should be addressed to J. W. CROMWELL, Box 263, Washington, D. C.

WHERE TO GET YOUR ADVOCATE

Mrs. J. A. Polkaly, 1918 M street northwest, Washington, D. C.
Wm. L. Freeman, 1905 K street northwest, Washington, D. C.
D. D. Dickson, 814 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

CALVIN D. JOHNSON, - Local Editor.

LOCAL.

—Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Full knee deep lies the summer dust.

—President Garfield is at Long Branch.

—The new organist at St. Luke's Church needs practice.

—Many of the teachers have been changed from their former positions.

—Rev. W. H. Scott is in the city spending a few days with his family.

—The plan for the new Mt. Pisgah A. M. E. Church is is the hands of the pastor.

—Bishop Wayman preached for the First Congregational Methodist Church last Sunday.

—Lieut. G. S. Contee returned from his summer trip in time to encamp with the Cadets.

—Mr. John C. Nalle has gone to Hillsdale to live, it being more convenient for his school.

—Only a few of the last graduates of the Miner Normal School have been appointed teachers.

—Mrs. Cary did not get the principal's position at the new 10th street school, but Miss Dorster did.

—The Fifth Baptist Sunday School is preparing for its second annual fair. It will be remembered that they realized nearly $200 last year.

—Col. William Murrell address a large mass meeting of Republicans in Richmond, Va., on Thursday, 8th inst.

—Alex. F. Smallwood, of this city, for many years a typo on the *Christian Recorder*, of Philadelphia, is now employed in our office.

—Mr. C. D. Johnson has resigned his position in the employ of the Enterprise Publishing Co., and his resignation was accepted.

—Mr. George W. Cook, who delivered the tree oration at Howard University last class day, has been elected an instructor in the University.

—We are still prepared to do JOB PRINTING, such as tickets, circulars, financial cards, at our place of business. 609 Louisiana Avenue. Call and see us.

—W. E. H. Chase has returned from Boston in good health and spirits. The first place in the city into which he put an appearance was our office, where he was most heartily greeted.

—A lady has very nicely fitted up a front room which can be let to a gentleman lodger. This room is well located in a healthy section of the city. Inquire on the premises, 1345 M. street, N. W. Sep. 3 3t.

—The target match advertised to come off at Gale's Woods last week did not take place, because the proprietor of the park protested against it and prevented the issuance of the permit.

—Special rally at Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, Georgetown, Sunday, 11th inst. Preaching. 11 A. M., Rev. C. W. Fitzhugh, of Baltimore; 3 p. m., Rev. Israel Lee, of this city; 7½ p. m., Rev. D. P. Seaton, P. E., or Rev. Fitzhugh. Come and help us. All are invited.

—A RARE CHANCE.—Stock, Fixtures, (and Good Will), Temperance Grocery for sale. A No. 1 Business corner; now doing a business of about $20 per day, which can be increased at least one-third by the addition of liquors. Parties having any idea of buying will be invited to assist a few days in the business before purchasing, in order to satisfy themselves to the facts. Terms, LOW. Answer "Business," through Box 263 or Office of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. t.f.

—If the prayers of the people saved the President, would it not be well to pray for rain?

—The *Evening Star* proof reader should keep an English grammar constantly in hand.

—Miss Butler has entered suit against the District for salary which she claims is due her for teaching.

—Only a few rooms in the 10th street school building have seats, consequently most of the children sit on the floor with their feet hanging down.

—National Grand Lodge of the I. O. of G. S. and D. S., gave a street parade on Thursday and afterwards a pic nic at Gale's Woods. There were forty-five carriages in line, all but two or three being filled with sisters, averaging five to a carriage.

—As if not to be outdone, the Washington Cadets, fresh from the prestige of their encampment at Gales' Woods, will give the first, last and only excursion by water of this season on Thursday next, 15th inst., to Mt. Vernon Springs on the splendid excursion steamer, Mary Washington. For particulars see advertisement.

—It is probable that the pic-nic at Irving's Park on the 22d inst. will draw together a gathering unlike that of the typical pic nic, for it is a union pic nic of the colored Episcopal churches of Maryland and the District of Columbia, for the express purpose of promoting the advancement of Episcopalianism. See advertisement.

—Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church gave a concert and exhibition Friday evening, 2nd inst. This was the first entertainment that has been given at this church, and was an enjoyable affair throughout. The singing, dialogues and declamations were carefully selected, and gave entire satisfaction to the intelligent audience. Mrs. A. E. Cryor gave several excellent piano selections, and Miss Gruber gave one at the opening. Miss Signora Allen was manager, Mr. Isaiah Mitchell master of ceremonies, and Mr. Calvin D. Johnson had charge of the music. Mr. Simon P. Smith, pastor of the church, was justly proud at the success of the first undertaking of this kind in the history of his increasing church.

—Mrs. Josephine Davis, whose enterprise is proverbial, has supplied a public want in opening an ice cream saloon and confectionery in one of the most desirable sections of our city, 714 *K.* street, next door to *K*indergarten Hall. It is convenient to three lines of street cars, the Columbia, Metropolitan and 7th street lines, and in front of one of our popular public reservations. As the season advances *Mrs.* Davis proposes to keep oysters in every style, and thus have a place where gentlemen and ladies of color can have their wants supplied without being insulted. We trust that our readers and the public generally will give *Mrs.* Davis liberal support. Mrs. Davis has quite a number of well furnished rooms for gentlemen lodgers.

—Dr. A. T. Augusta, while strolling through the streets of the City of Brotherly Love in search of a companion picture to one now in his possession, dropped in the art gallery of Joseph Hoover, 628 Arch street. Mr. Hoover showed him the design of a picture he is preparing, which represents the different stages of the Negro's progress from chattel slavery through emancipation, enfranchisement and reconstruction to the proud height of American citizenship. *Mr.* Hoover has entered into this enterprise with a desire to do justice to one of the most interesting periods of American history, and to a character who in art is generally misrepresented and not truthfully portrayed. Judging the result by the limited opportunities afforded the publisher, it may be pronounced creditable as a work of art, without caricature or exaggeration, and likely to find quite a sale.

—We think that Mr. William Winston showed a great amount of wisdom and discretion on the first of September at the encampment of the Cadets. When about to compete for the croquet set which was offered by said company, to be awarded to the club winning in the contest, the contesting clubs to be invited by Mr. Winston, we saw that he thoroughly understood the first law of nature, which is self preservation, for he objected to those playing. It was understood by them, as well as all others concerned prior to the match, that they would be the competing club; but when they put in an appearance he (Winston) raised an objection, and picked out players from among those present who were no more of a match for himself and partner than a baby would be to a Goliah. Oh, wonderful self preserving Winston! You know too well that a live dog is of more account than a dead lion.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

—FOR RENT: Two desirable communicating rooms on the second floor, well adapted for housekeeping purposes by a small family. The front room has a southern exposure. These rooms can be obtained on reasonable terms, applying on the premises 1323 L st. n. w.

—The National Scientific and Philosophical Association of colored men held its first annual session last Thursday evening at the 15th Street Presbyterian church, when several able papers were read.

Cheap Coal! Cheap Coal!

The Progressive Cooperative Association affords to our people the *very* best opportunity for purchasing coal at reduced rate. Address T. J. Minton, 1311 13th streer, n. w.

GIVE ATTENTION AT ONCE to anything thing symptomatic of Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, or any bowel Complaint, by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, and you will avoid much suffering and no little danger. The reputation of this medicine has been established by its merit, and it is now everywhere recognized as a standard curative.

A GRAND

UNION CHURCH PIC NIC

will be held at IRVING PARK, on the B. and O. R. R. on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1881, under the auspices of the SOCIETY OF SIMON THE CYRENIAN, assisted by the following Churches: St. Mary's and St. Luke's, of Washington; St. James,' Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, St. Matthew's, and Howard Chapel, of Baltimore; St. Philip's of Aquasco; St. Philip's, Westminster and S. Philip's, Annapolis.

The OBJECT of the meeting will be, to awaken a more active interest in advancing Church work among the Colored People.

Addresses will be made in the afternoon by the following Clergymen and Laymen, viz., Rev. Drs. Leakin and Leeds, and Rev. Mr. Kirkus, of Baltimore; Rev Drs. Paret, Crummel, Lindsay, Mr. John H. Brooks, and Drs. A. T. Augusta, of Washington, and William Bishop, of Annapolis.

The addresses will be interspersed with music by the choirs of S. Mary and S. James, of Balti, more, and volunteer singers from Washington assisted by the Monumental Orchestra. The three military companies of the District have been invited, and special address will be delivered to them by the Rev. C. B. Perry, of St. Mary's, the Virgin.

Trains leave Balto. at 8.50 A. M. and 12.15, 2.50 4.00 and 5.00 P. M.

Trains leave Washington at 10.00 A. M., 12.10 3.30, 4.30, and 4.40 P. M.

Tickets, 50 cts. Children, between 5 and 12 years, 25 cts.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Osmund S. James, William Waters, James Madison, James C. Bishop, William H. Bishop, Sr., George Cooke, James Hope, Thomas Gordon Walter Fowler.

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.

A. J. Johnson, Frank Upshur, Spencer Murray, Sr., Richard Mason, Daniel Murray, John Hunt, James W. Grayson, William Thompson, James Hughes.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

James T. Bradford, Burwell Banks, J. M. Waters, Wm. H. Bishop, Jr., Spencer Murray Jr.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

C. A. Fleetwood, C. A. Johnson, Walker W. Lewis, Hutchens C. Bishop. Sept. 10-2t.

CHEAP COAL!

The Progressive Cooperative Association is perfecting arrangements for supplying its members with coal for their winter use at greatly reduced rates, and every body desirous of thus obtaining it is invited to send a postal card to the address of the secretary, Mr. T. J. Minton, 1311 13th St., n. w., stating how many tons and what kind of coal they will need. The conditions are that a deposit of fifty cents must be made on each ton contracted for, the balance to be paid on delivery, which can be made in quantities not less than one ton at, or any time before the first of April, 1882. In our next issue notice will be given when and where the orders will be received.

ATTENTION ALL!

We will publish the name, secretary, place and time of meeting of every organization in this city for one year for $1.50 and send the paper besides. We will also publish the elections, installations etc. free of charge.

SOMETHING EVERY LADY OUGHT TO KNOW.

There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant Complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Eruptions, Vulgar Flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody.

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Washington D. C

jy.-2-3m.

OUR SOCIETIES.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "SOCIETY COLUMN," PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of different fraternities.—Ed.

BROTHERLY LOVE LODGE No. 896. J. L. Thomas, P. S. No. 106 Short st., Harrisburg, Pa. Every Monday evening Eby's Building Market st. near 6th. dec25 1y

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VIRGINIA MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

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This large and commodious Hall, having been renovated and furnished, WILL BE OPENED, for the accommodation of the public JUNE 10TH 1881. Every pains will be taken to make the guests comfortable, the table will be well supplied. Horses and carriages can be hired by any one wishing to view the surrounding country, croquet and other amusements provided for.

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THE NEWS.

The steamship agents at New York are not in the least alarmed by the threats of O'Donovan Rossa, that traveling on vessels sailing the English flag would not be safe after the first of September.

The failure is announced of Wolfe, Mayer & Co., Philadelphia, manufacturers of woolen clothing. The assignment is made to Simon Bacharach. Liabilities are estimated at upwards of $200,000.

The bank clearings in Chicago were the largest on record, namely, $30,500,000. The largest previous clearance was $17,900,000, on May 2, last.

The report of the Danville Tobacco Association, of Virginia, for the month of August shows that 2,662,311 pounds of tobacco were sold for $364,025.71—an average of $13.07 per 100 pounds. From October 1, 1880, to September 1, 1881, 27,789,859 pounds of tobacco were sold for $2,857,240.28—an average of $10 28 per 100.

A special from Deadwood, Dakota, says that marvelous gold discoveries are reported from the Central Hills, thirty miles from that city. A vein four feet wide is said to contain more precious metal than quartz. It is said that it runs $150,000 to the ton in the foundation.

Henry Lawson, colored, was hanged at Chattanooga, Tenn., for a criminal assault committed on the person of a white girl in July.

The Department of Public Works of Mexico, having investigated the Morelos railroad disaster, finds the company, its chief engineer, and the goverment engineer responsible for its occurrence.

The officials at the Ohio penitentiary have discovered that the convicts, in order to purchace additional tobacco and similar luxuries, have been manufacturing counterfeit nickels. A convict driver, who had outside privaleges, circulated the coin.

A disparity has been found in the accounts of Nelson F. Davis, late tax collector of Houston, Texas, of over $100,000, and suits will be brought against his bondsmen, one of whom is Hon. W. R. Baker, Mayor of Houston.

The Third National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., began operations with a capital of $125,000.

In the Jennie Cramer case at New Haven the jury of inquest rendered a verdict that James Malley Jr., and Blanch Douglass are morally responsible for the murder of the girl.

The Chicago *Times* contains reports of the hog crop in the West, which indicate that the number of hogs is one-quarter less than last year, and that they are of small size and in poor condition.

The First Regiment Connecticut National Guards has voted to extend its Yorktown trip to Charlestown, S. C., and the Pacific Mail steamer Acapulco will be chartered for the trip. The Governor and staff and the state officers will accompany the regiment.

At Cincinnati the trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad met and considered the ten bids for the lease of the Southern Railroad, that of Fred Wolffe, of New York, being accepted as best and highest.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have excluded from their cars the boys who sell papers, candy, caramels and books, as such articles can be obtained at the stations.

The death of the renowned restauranter, Lewes Delmonica of New York, is announced.

Secretary Lincoln received a dispatch from General McDowell, at San Francisco, in which he reports the receipt of later advices from Camp Thomas, corroborating the reported massacre of most of General Carr's command. Gen. McDowell's dispatch states that an Indian who witnessed the fight came into Camp Thomas and reported that all of General Carr's command were killed but a few men who were trying to make their way back to Fort Apach. Three officers and one hundred and fifty men reported killed.

The opening of the schools in Covington, Ky., has been postponed on account of the breaking out of small-pox in that town. There have been many deaths from the dread disease, and many are stricken down. As the town is just across the river from Cincinnati, there is no small excitement over it.

Comptroller Semler has written a letter to the Brooklyn, N. Y., Board of Education announcing that the defalcation in their department amounts to $300,000.

Later accounts from Arizona has greatly diminished the proportions of the reported massacre of the United States troops by Apache Indians. A dispatch from Agent Tiffany, at San Carlos, says that Captain Henting and seven enlisted men of the sixth cavalry were killed.

A rumor comes from Washington to the effect that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is negotiating for the sale of all its interests south of Baltimore, including the Washington Branch and the Metropolitan roads, and its stock in the Valley Railroad, and that it will confine its attention hereafter solely to the promotion of the trade of its main stem.

The opening of the Baltimore and Cumberland Valley Railway, an extension of the Western Maryland Railroad from Elgmont to Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., attracted much attention from the residents of the section through which the road is constructed, at its recent opening.

The President was removed from the White House to Elberon, Long Branch. All of the arrangements for the transfer were successfully carried out, and the President stood the journey remarkably well.

There has been no rain in six weeks in the Saginaw (Michigan) Valley, and heavy fires are burning and doing immense damage to property. Reports of numbers of farm-houses, barns and crops being burned in Saginaw and Tuscola counties come in. Probably $100,000 worth of property has been destroyed in the valley.

A special despatch from Marquette, Mich., says that a powder explosion occurred there in the packing house of the Lake Superior Powder Company. Eleven men were blown to atoms, and small pieces of their bodies were blown in every direction.

The Ute Indians have all gone to their new reservation. They exhibited no little evidence of a disposition to delay starting out. General Mackenzie had an effective force concentrated at the Indian camp, and insisted upon a prompt compliance by the Indians with the pledges made to the government. The Indians had not all left when the settlers begin crowding in, and had to be corraled by the military until the time set by General Mackenzie for them to stake the claims.

The greater portion of the business part of Lonaconing, Md., was destroyed by fire. The loss is about $100,000.

There was a heavy snow storm in the Black Hills on Monday night and Tuesday morning, September 5th and 6th.

A terrible accident occurred at Thornton Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Sept 6. The Chicago express was delayed some time, and was making up time, in rounding the curve at Thornton Station, it ran into the Cumberland accommodation. The shock detached the boiler from the engine truck. None of the passengers on the Chicago express sustained any injury except a slight shaking up. Nearly all on the accommodation train were injured or scalded by the escaping steam.

The Duke of Sutherland and a company of Englishmen have purchased sixty square miles of land sixty miles east of Sioux City, on the St. Paul and Omaha Railroad, for the purpose of founding a colony. They have a capital of $12,500,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

At the second ballot taken in France twenty Republicans and one Conservative were elected.—Fifteen persons were wounded in a riot at Limerick.—Bishop Nulty, of Ireland, is in favor of giving the Land bill a fair trial.

How the Weather Indications Are Determined.

At the Signal Service Bureau in Washington the weather indications are recorded at 5 A. M., 11 A. M., 4 P. M., and 11 P. M., daily. A reporter undertakes to tell how the work is done, and this is what he sees:

Take a seat in the indication room with me, and we will see how the weather is gotten up. It is now four o'clock, Washington time, and telegrams are now pouring in from all parts of the United States, Canada, British America, West Indies, Nova Scotia, and falling into the lap of the sergeant in charge. The territory covered is from Olympia, in Victoria, on the northwest coast of British America, across to Sydney, above Newfoundland, thence down to Havana, across to San Diego, California, and thence back again. There's a girdle for Puck. At a certain hour of the day—three o'clock Washington time—observations are taken at all the stations, and then they begin to come in, chasing each other over the wires pellmell, like a crowd of unruly school boys. These dispatches are called off to six gentlemen, each of whom sits before a map, one noting the thermometer, another the barometer, a third the condition of the weather, and so on. These are transferred to one large map, and then Old Probabilities makes his appearance. He glances over all; sees where a storm was at 1 A. M., and notes where it was at 3 o'clock. He takes into consideration the wind currents, the humidity, and all the minor details which his experience and learning have taught him. Not a word is spoken in the room. Old Probs is in a deep study. In a moment he will speak to fifty millions of the people, and a few more over in Canada. His stenographer appears, and the indications are dictated for New England, then the Middle States, the South, West, Mississippi Valley, then, perhaps, a storm bulletin twenty-four hours in advance to warn some special section of the country.

Among the innovations made by General Hazen is the furnishing to special sections of the country special reports of floods, the condition of rivers and their probable rise or fall within twenty-four hours following at given points. Then again reports are made for the Southern States on the weather during cotton-picking time, signals being displayed from the telegraph stations denoting clear or bad weather coming. It is in contemplation to furnish the agricultural sections with indications for harvest time, so that the farmers will know when to take it in. The idea was to have small cannon at telegraph stations, and if a storm should be discovered in the night, which promised great damage, to awaken the farmers so they might save what they could. But it has been found that most country telegraph offices close at such an early hour that this cannot be carried out.

Japanese Rascality.

Some time ago, says *The Foochow Herald*, a swindle of more than ordinary audacity was committed in Japan. Five or six men wearing clothes very much like those used by officials above the *bmin* rank, accompanied by a few satellites and coolies, arrived at a hotel and ordered a large wooden signboard with the inscription, "Messrs. So-and-So, officials of the Imperial Household Department," to be hung over the entrance. From the first the local police suspected and watched their movements, but as they communicated at the police station the nature of their visit, together with their names and such things as are required by the law, the police could not examine them. In the meantime they went to the houses of wealthy merchants and farmers, and stated that they were the officers managing the erection of a new palace, and had come to the locality to pursuade the people to contribute toward the necessary funds. The people were patriotic, and a large fortune was quickly collected. It is needless to add that no new palace has been built, nor have the police as been successful in their search for the rascals who thus wore the garb of law as an aid in violating law.

E. Perkins says he likes to be called a liar. He must have a howling good time.

HUMOROUS.

If cows do ruminate, pigs are equally pen-sive.

It isn't always the flower of the family that makes the best bread.—*Statesmen.*

What is political economy? Running on the same ticket with a very rich man who will pull you through.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Inter Ocean* signs herself "Alyce Carlysle." She makes us smysle.

Why shouldn't all babies be given the right to choose their names? Girl babies have the privilege, after a time; but give a boy a name, and it hangs to him till death.

At Yale this year, the valedictorian was a Hebrew, salutatorial a German, and the prize declaimer a Chinaman. However, the pitcher of the base ball club was an American. — *American Queen.*

A Kentucky man has been married in the same house and by the same minister to four sisters. He is looking around for another able-bodied family when he runs through the one now in hand.

Dr. X., who has been in the habit of visiting Mme. A. three times a week as medical adviser, was rather taken aback the other day by the servant who answered the bell saying: "Mme. A. will be unable to see you to-day, doctor, because she is sick."

"What rascal's got my knife?" exclaimed Fenderson. "Oh, I've got it myself," he added, after another search of his pockets. And the boys said: "That's right, Fenderson; own up like a little man." Fenderson couldn't for the life of him tell what they were driving at.—*Boston Transcript.*

There is a young lady in Keokuk, Iowa, who is six feet four inches tall, and she is engaged to be married. The man who won her did it in these words: "Thy beauty sets my soul aglow—I'd wed thee right or wrong; man wants but little here below, but wants that little—long."—*Buffalo Express.*

"Hokey Pokey."

When the eccentric John Randolph of Roanoke was on his way to Russia, as United States Minister, he visited London, where he soon became an object of interest. His old-school manners, the peculiar turn of his thoughts, and his declamatory style of conversing pleased the members of London society.

Though his talk created interest by its pointedness, yet he was not at home among the city wits. He once dined in company with Sydney Smith and other guests. But he did not shine. "He was not in his best," says Washington Irving describing the event.

Our minister, Mr. McLane, and Mr. Irving once called for him in a carriage to present him at court. Randolph was dressed in a black coat, black small clothes, with knee buckles, white stockings, and shoes with gold buckles, a sword, and a small pointed hat. The dress, with his long, gaunt, thin figure, was likely to attract attention, and the two gentlemen suggested that it was not the proper court costume.

"I wear no man's livery," said the proud Virginian.

"But," Mr. Irving interposed, "in a court dress you avoid awkwardness and escape being challenged at the entrance. There is a convenience in it—but, at all events, you don't want a sword."

"Oh, now, Irving, as to a sword, you need not pretend to teach me about that; my father wore a sword before me."

On being told that a sword belonged to a different style of dress, he agreed to leave it off. Pointing to his gold buckles, he said, "No sham about them!"

As they were entering the palace, an usher stopped Randolph and only let him pass after Irving explained who he was. "There now, Randolph," said Irving, "you see one of the inconveniences of being out of custom."

Everybody eyed curiously the singularly dressed man. He made his bow to royalty and passed on before the other members of the royal family. As he went by the Duke of Sussex—the king's brother—His Grace beckoned to Irving.

"Who's your friend, Hokey Pokey?" he asked, with his thumb reversed over his right shoulder, and moving it significantly up and down, and half-suppressing a laugh.

"That, sir," replied Irving, somewhat jealous of his country's honor, "is John Randolph, United States Minister at Russia, and one of the most distinguished orators of the United States."

Some time after the presentation, Irving was dining with the Duke. "How is your friend, Hokey Pokey?" asked the Duke, with a significant smile.

The Duke of Sussex was not a gentleman, or he would not have made fun of a stranger at his brother's court. But Mr. Randolph failed to observe that article of the code of good manners which bids us, "When in Rome do as Romans do, which a Jack Tar amended, by saying, "and when in Turkey do as the turkeys do."—*Youth's Companion.*

A Storm of Lightning in the South Sea.

The German war schooner Nautilus, from Tahiti, reports having experienced a very tempestuous voyage. During the passage the vessel fell in with an extraordinary atmospheric disturbance. On the 11th of May the whole heavens, in the afternoon of that day, appeared enveloped in black, inky clouds, making it so dark that the crew could scarcely see the length of the ship. The thunder became almost deafening and the lightning nearly blinding. Those on board expected to be struck each moment with a bolt, as the lightning was striking the water all round the vessel, which made a grand and most singular sight. The continuous streaks of fork lightning gave the vessel the appearance of being in flames in a dozen different places at once. In several instances bolts struck the water within a radius of twenty to forty yards of the vessel. During the storm very little rain fell and the sea was almost calm.—*Sydney Herald.*

(Nashville Daily News.)

Terrible.

Such is the term Mr. C. W. Purcell, of the National Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., applies to his sufferings. He says: I, for one, wish to speak a word of praise for St. Jacob's Oil. I suffered with a pain in my shoulder and arm for some six months and at times it was terrible. One bottle of St Jacob's Oil, however, cured me thoroughly.

It has been discovered that New York lawyers have a regular "market" for divorces, and have been furnishing clients with fraudulent divorce papers claimed to have been obtained in Pittsburg, Pa.

(Harrisburg (Pa.) Independent.)

For five years, says Mr. J. Echter, this city, I have been afflicted with rheumatism, and for two years have had a sore on my leg the size of a silver dollar, which nothing would heal. St. Jacob's Oil cured the rheumatism and healed the sore.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says that 300 miles of red tape are yearly required to run the Washington departments. A few miles of hemp might be introduced, we believe, without much detriment to the service.

Proof Everywhere.

If any invalid or sick person has the least doubt of the power and efficacy of Hop Bitters to cure them, they can find cases exactly like their own, in their own neighborhood, with proof positive that they can be easily and permanently cured, at a trifling cost—or ask your druggist or physician.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1880.

Hop Bitters Co.—SIRS: I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me.

LEROY BREWER.

An enterprising convict in the Columbus (Ohio) penitentiary made considerable money recently by selling pine burrs, wrapped neatly with a tobacco leaf, and made to resemble navy plug.

VEGETINE is composed of the best vegetable ingredients the dispensary of nature furnishes. Their juices are extracted in a way which preserves their undiminished medical properties, making it one of the greatest cleansers of the blood that can be put together.

Good fresh bread and pure water is the bill of fare at the Danville (Ill.) jail. The officials there have the tramp problem right by the back of the neck.

The Effect of Indulgence

in strong drink can be removed from the system by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Married women nowadays make love to their husbands in a roundabout way. They usually say: "Just to think how I hated you when I first met you!"

"Rough on Rats."

Ask druggists for it. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, vermin, insects. Fifteen cents.

Imagine for a moment the thousands upon thousands of bottles of CARBOLINE annually sold, and the fact that not a single complaint has been received from all those thousands, and you may have some idea of its good qualities.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in the market.

More than 7,000 miles of railroad were built in the United States in 1880.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

St. Jacobs Oil.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL AS A SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.

Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

Bookwalter Engine,

Compact, Substantial, Safe and Easily Managed.

GUARANTEED TO WORK WELL AND GIVE FULL POWER CLAIMED.

See our low prices for Engine and Boiler complete

3 Horse Power, $240
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Cyclopedia War.

The great Library of Universal Knowledge now completed, large type, edition, nearly 40,000 topics in every department of human knowledge, about 40 per cent. larger than Chambers' Encyclopedia. 10 per cent. larger than Appleton's, 20 per cent. larger than Johnson's, at a mere fraction of their cost. Fifteen large Octavo Volumes, nearly 15,000 pages, complete in cloth binding, $15; in half Russia, $20; in full library sheep, marbled edges, $25. Special terms to clubs.

$10,000 REWARD extra to club agents during the months of July and August. Send quick for specimen pages and full particulars to AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, JOHN B. ALDEN, Manager, 752 Broadway, New York.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—60 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address at once, JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

A good Baptist clergyman of Bergen N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia, and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was told that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was afraid of and prejudiced against "Bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in *Hop Bitters.*

John Raymond, of Fargo, D. T., has this year raised $50,000 worth of wheat from a $55,000 farm. Like that other John Raymond he thinks "There's mi-i-i-illions in it."

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS

is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Malaria, Indigestion and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane, of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS,

AND NEVER FAILED

To CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless; also externally, Cuts, Bruises Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pains in the limbs, back and chest. Such a remedy is DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

No one once trying it will ever be without it; over 600 physicians use it.

Venezuela has over 30,000 generals and yet is one of the most peaceful States of South America.

Vegetine

Gives a Good, Clear Complexion.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 8, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

Dear Sir—The great benefit I have received from the use of VEGETINE induces me to give my testimony in its favor. For several years my face has been covered with pimples, which caused me much annoyance, and, knowing it to be a blood disease, I consulted a number of doctors, and also tried many preparations without obtaining any benefit, until I commenced taking VEGETINE, and before I had used the first bottle I saw I had the right medicine. I have used three bottles and find my health much improved; my humor entirely gone. Yours respectfully,

MISS N. KEEFE, 1130 Carpenter Street.

Vegetine

REPORTS FROM OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Canada, December 31, 187

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Sir—I have used your VEGETINE in my family several years, and consider it an invaluable medicine. I most cheerfully recommend its use to those desiring a safe and effectual remedy for diseases of the stomach and impurities of the blood. I may add that I have advocated its use to several of my friends and acquaintances with the most gratifying and satisfactory results. Very respectfully, yours,

MRS. W. G. PERLEY.

No one can doubt the truthfulness of the above certificate, coming from so responsible and influential parties. Mr. Perley is the senior member of the firm of Perley & Pattee, one of the largest and most extensive lumber firms in America.

Disease of the Blood.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 28, 1879

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have suffered for about two years with a disease of the *blood*, and after using different remedies, but finding no relief, I was induced to try VEGETINE. After taking two bottles I was entirely cured. I have recommended it to all my friends, and believe it to be the best medicine of the kind in use.

Yours truly,

LEANDER LUSBY,

Vegetine

IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS

Though Shaken in Every Joint

And fiber with fever and ague, or bilious remittent the system may yet be freed from the malignant virus with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Protect the system against it with this beneficent anti-spasmodic, which is furthermore a supreme remedy for liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, kidney troubles and other ailments.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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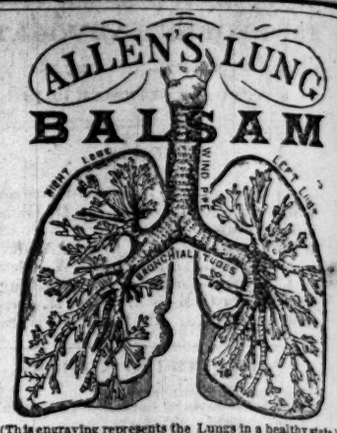

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

A STANDARD REMEDY

IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the THROAT and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL!
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM!

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Lay the Axe to the Root

If you would destroy the cankering worm. For any external pain, sore, wound or lameness of man or beast, use only MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. It penetrates all muscle and flesh to the very bone, expelling all inflammation, soreness and pain, and healing the diseased part as no other Liniment ever did or can. So saith the experience of two generations of sufferers, and so will you say when you have tried the "Mustang."

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BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.

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Used and approved by the leading PHYSICIANS of EUROPE and AMERICA.

The most Valuable Family Remedy known.

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For the Treatment of WOUNDS, BURNS, SORES, CUTS, CHILBLAINS, SKIN DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, HEMORRHOIDS, Etc. Also for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Croup and Diphtheria, etc. Try them. 25 and 50 cent sizes of all our goods.

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GRAND MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION. GRAND MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.